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We caution you to beware of the eye glass peddlers. They are dangerous, as they cannot properly test your eyes in your home. It is a violation of the law to peddle eye glasses. Let us test and examine your eyes absolutely free. We can properly do so in our office. We do no peddling.

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 Hot Coffee and all kinds of Sandwiches

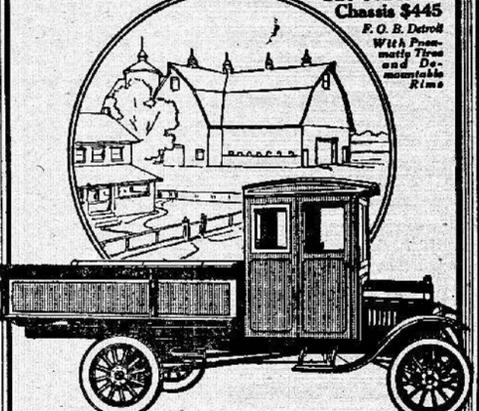
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 SPECIAL TABLES FOR LADIES

E. FUHRMANN, PROP.

NOTICE.
 Succession of William H. Cook.
 No. 193.
 Twenty-Sixth Judicial District Court, Parish of St. Tammany, Louisiana.
 Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that, Andrew P. Dickey has applied for Letters of Administration on the estate of William H. Cook, deceased, and that unless opposition is made thereto within ten days from the first publication hereof, said application will be granted.
 W. E. BLOSSMAN, Clerk of Court.

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 With Premium
 Delivery
 and
 Mountable
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The One-Ton Truck

The Ford One-Ton Truck first made its appeal to the farmer and the merchant because of the merits of Ford Cars. And it made its wonderful reputation and great sales record because it lived up to every claim made for it.

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We are prepared to furnish the Ford Truck equipped either with Standard or Special Gearing. The Standard Gearing gives the truck a maximum of power. The Special Gearing increases the speed of the truck from five to seven miles an hour, converting it into a Fast Delivery Car.

L. F. WEHRLI,
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DIARY VALUABLE FOR FUTURE USE

Authentic Record of Happenings and Experiences Often Prove of Great Benefit.

VOLUME OF MUCH INTEREST

Dozens of Farm Problems Encountered Every Year That Might Be Solved More Easily if Records Were Convenient.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A well-kept diary is the most interesting and valuable volume in its owner's library, and the determination to maintain such a record frequently is expressed in the form of a New Year's resolution. Unfortunately, however, that is the first "good intention" permitted to lapse, observations by the United States Department of Agriculture have shown.

Valuable in the Future.

For the farmer, the diary will preserve a record of farm happenings and personal experiences which will be valuable in the future conduct of his business. It is when he finds his alfalfa field swarming with grasshoppers, he can look back in his diary to a summer 10 years before and find the insect then, he will save much valuable time. He may wish to know the exact location of a tile drain that was laid down when he was a youngster. If the event was noted in his own, or his father's diary, a 10-minute perusal will give him more definite information than a day's digging with a spade. There are dozens of farm problems encountered every year that might be solved more easily, if the farmer had access to a complete chronological history of his property.

The diary may be given a prominent place in the bookkeeping records of the farm business. Generally speaking there are three purposes to be served by farm accounts:

1. To determine the farm investment, receipts, expenses, and the net income of the business.
2. To furnish the net returns from any individual farm enterprise and to supply specific information as to its details.
3. To obtain a memorandum of what other people owe you and what you owe them.

The blank forms necessary for a simple accounting system can be worked out by the farmer himself, or he can apply a system recommended by his county agent. He also can obtain information direct from the office of farm management and farm economics, United States Department of Agriculture. The chief advantage of a farm accounting system, which is a part of the farm diary, is in the additional interest furnished by the



Make the Keeping of the Diary a Part of Each Day's Routine.

personal items. The diary supplies items of supplementary interest which usually are left out of the accounts. Without the diary, the task of keeping the books of the farm business becomes dry and uninteresting.

Only persistence and practice will make one an adept at writing a diary. The only rule which can be followed is that the entries must be kept interesting, and in choosing an interesting high light in the day's work one must have an eye to the future, as well as to the present. It is important to write the records regularly. Make entries in the diary every evening at a certain time, and consider it as a part of the daily routine. Once the owner commences to slight his diary, its failure is certain.

Best Materials Essential.

It never pays to use inferior materials in the making of a farm diary; the work is important enough to merit the use of good tools. Good paper and binding, a good pen, and ink that will not fade in a few years are essentials in preparing a volume that will grow in value and interest as its age increases. It is a mistake to think a small blank book is sufficient. The limited size of the sheets makes writing cramped and uncomfortable and detracts from the pleasure of writing up the record.

While a diary can hardly supply the required amount of bookkeeping for a large and extensive farm business, it does record facts and figures that are never preserved in any other form.

NOTICE.
 Succession of Fred Holdt.
 No. 198.
 Twenty-Sixth Judicial District Court, Parish of St. Tammany, Louisiana.
 Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that Annie Rummel has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Fred Holdt, deceased, and that unless opposition is made thereto within ten days from the publication of this notice said application will be granted.
 W. E. BLOSSMAN, Clerk of Court.

NOTICE.
 Don't forget to pay your poll and road tax for 1921. If the poll tax of \$1.00 is not paid before December 31st, 1921, you will be disfranchised for two years; liable from 21 to 60 years.
 If the road tax of \$1.00 is not paid before December 31st, 1921, you are

POULTRY FLOCKS

POULTRY PROFIT IS FEEDING

Mash of Bran, Middlings, Meat Scrap and Cornmeal is Best, Experts Have Proven.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Valuable results of interest to poultrymen have been obtained by the United States Department of Agriculture in the experimental tests at the government poultry farm, Beltsville, Md., where different rations have been fed to various groups of laying hens for a period of eight years. At this time, more than 1,000 hens and pullets are used in feeding trials of this kind.

The pens range in size from 30 to 50 hens, all the fowls being trap-nested during the period under test. During the last three years, the mash which has given the most uniform and best production has consisted of a mixture of 4 per cent bran, 4 per cent middlings, 28 per cent meat scrap, and 68 per cent cornmeal. This mash was the result of experiments where the hens were allowed to select their own mash ingredients. When given free choice of these various ingredients, the fowls consumed the various ingredients in the above proportions. Several pens, both of Leghorns and Rhode Island Reds, of 30 hens each have averaged from 140 to 155 eggs apiece where this mash has been fed. The feeding mixture seems to be especially adapted for Leghorns, although it has also given good results with the Reds. The Wyandottes and Plymouth Rocks are inclined to accumulate too much fat when fed this mash, and one somewhat lower in meat scrap content gives better results when fed to these two breeds.

The Wyandottes and Plymouth Rocks maintained on the Beltsville farm are large, standard-size fowls, and the tendency to take on fat on this mash probably did not occur in the case of smaller types of Plymouth Rocks, such as commonly are found on commercial poultry farms. Experiments conducted during the current year in which this mash was modified by the addition of 15 per cent ground oats and the reduction of the meat

scrap by 8 per cent and the cornmeal by 12 per cent have not shown any advantage. The evidences are that ground oats added to the ration produces no beneficial results. It pays to vary the proportion of grains in the scratch mixture, from an economical standpoint, according to the market price of these farm crops. At present, a scratch mixture of three parts cracked corn, two parts oats, and one part wheat, by weight, is used with this mash.

In previous years fish meal has not proved a more profitable and practical source of protein in the mash than meat scrap, but during the present year the production has been very good where the fish refuse has been used, and as the price of this material has decreased, larger net incomes result from its use. Sixty per cent protein fish scrap now can be obtained for from \$1 to \$2 per hundred pounds cheaper than 55 per cent protein meat scrap. Innumerable varieties of fish scrap have been fed and no harmful effects have resulted from feeding even fish scrap of varied compositions, some being unusually rich in oil content. Tests in which only 15 per cent of meat scrap was fed in the mash have not resulted in as high production with pullets as where 20 or 25 per cent of meat scrap was used, but with yearling hens the 16 per cent meat scrap has given practically as good production as the higher. With the heavier breeds, it is advisable to decrease the amount of meat scrap during the second year, as such feeding tends to keep the fowls in better breeding condition.



Give Pullets Liberal Ration of Scratch Grain in the Fall.

When on free range the fowls obtain a little of several different kinds of feed. Grain should not be made the sole feed, for then fat and not eggs is the usual result.

Place setting hens in colony houses or other rat-proof buildings. Brood coops with tight floors are useful for setting hens. Many a promising hatch has been ruined by the rat that stole the eggs.

Old hens may pay their way just by producing meat for the table, but why have a flock working half-time to produce meat when it might as well work full time, producing both meat and eggs?

DOULTRY NOTES

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POULTRY CACKLES

BEST RETURNS FROM PULLETS

Maturity Can Be Hastened by Right Kind of Care and Feeding—Range Desirable.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A flock of pullets that can be brought to laying in the fall will give the largest yearly profit. The average poultry keeper falls either to hatch early enough in spring, so that the pullets may reach laying maturity in October, or he does not keep them growing rapidly enough to bring this about. Pullets that do not get to laying well before the arrival of cold weather and the short days of December, will seldom start egg production before February. Thus two or three months of additional feeding are required, and the advantage of this period of high egg prices is lost.

Very few eggs are secured on the average farm during autumn and early winter, but experienced poultrymen by better management secure a fair egg production during these seasons. It is advisable, though not essential, that the cockerels and pullets be separated as early as possible and given separate free range.

Avoid overcrowding at night. A coop that will hold 100 young chickens will not house properly more than half as many growing pullets. Their maturity will be retarded if too many are kept together, or if they are annoyed by lice or mites. Frequent inspection of the houses, especially after the pullets have gone to roost, is advisable, if mites are seen crawling on the perches or are found by a careful inspection of the house, prompt measures must be taken to kill them by spraying the interior of the house, as advised by the United States Department of Agriculture, with crude petroleum, kerosene, creosol solution, catnip oil, or some other effective solution. Body lice frequently cause much annoyance and retard growth and maturity. Individual treatment of each pullet with sodium fluoride or mercurial ointment will clean up these pests on the birds themselves.

Feed freely of a good egg-laying ration; give plenty of range, and be sure

they get plenty of mash. It is a help to keep it in hoppers, where they can have free access to it. A light feeding of moist mash, especially if mixed with milk, may induce them to eat a little more. If 25 per cent of buckwheat middlings is added to the allotment of mash to be moistened with milk or water it will be eaten eagerly by the pullets. A liberal amount of meat scrap in the mash is advisable at this time, particularly if plenty of milk is not available.

Corn, wheat, oats and barley are the principal grains fed. Kaffir and buckwheat also are used, but are not so generally available, and usually cost more. Corn and wheat are the two best grains and are about equal in value, although wheat can be fed alone better than corn, which is inclined to be fattening. Oats and barley, on account of their hulls and higher fiber content, are not so good as corn or wheat. Rye is not well relished, and is seldom fed.

Corn meal, wheat bran, wheat middlings, and meat scrap form the basis of a good mash, while corn chop, corn-and-cob meal, ground oats, and low-grade flour may be added or substituted to advantage.



Chickens Grow Rapidly When They Are Allowed Free Range.

DOULTRY NOTES

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Place setting hens in colony houses or other rat-proof buildings. Brood coops with tight floors are useful for setting hens. Many a promising hatch has been ruined by the rat that stole the eggs.

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Leslie Solves a Problem

By MARVIN ST. JOHNS.

Copyright, 1921, Western Newspaper Union.

"George," said Leslie, "you have heard me speak about my friend Eunice Vane? I have just had a letter from her; she is coming to pay me a visit for a couple of days, with her two children, while her husband is away in New York. I haven't seen her for nearly six years. You know we were at college together."

"Then I guess I'll have to spruce up tomorrow night," answered Leslie's fiancée, as he rose to take his leave of her. He kissed her and put on his hat. As he went down the steps Leslie looked after him with a vague dissatisfaction which she could not quite analyze.

"Lucky Eunice!" she soliloquized, a little bitterly. "Here we are, both verging on thirty, and both engaged in the same month. And you have a rich husband and two babies, while I—"

She shrugged her shoulders and went back into the parlor.

George and Leslie had been engaged for nearly six years. She was a school teacher and George a lawyer in the same town. But Leslie earned more than George and he would not marry her—nor did she desire it—until he was earning enough to support her at home.

"Happy Eunice!" sighed Leslie. And then she began to understand why she was miserable that evening. It was not altogether envy of her friend. The fact was—she felt that George and she were drifting apart.

Leslie spent a miserable night. In the morning Eunice arrived with the children.

Leslie was astonished at Eunice's appearance. She had always thought of her as the young, immature rather sedate young girl with whom she had roomed at college. Instead of which she saw before her a matronly young woman, calm, self-possessed, with two children, a boy and a girl, who made Leslie's heart ache as she kissed them.

It was not until after George's visit that evening that Eunice seemed to thaw.

"So that is George," she said. Then she took Leslie by the hand. "My dear, how long have you been engaged?" she asked.

"Five years," said Leslie, rather frigidly.

"Leslie, do you know that you could have been married for five years and had that much more happiness?" asked Eunice.

Leslie began to explain the circumstances, the long series of misfortunes.

"My dear," she answered, "I know that you have made a great mistake—I should say the great mistake."

"Why?" asked Leslie. "Do you believe in marrying before one is in a position to do so? If George had had your husband's advantages—"

"When Philip and I got married," answered Eunice, "he had just \$50 in the world. And we spent that on our honeymoon. The first three years were a continuous struggle. Philip always says that if he hadn't had me he would never have reached the position he holds today."

"If we had waited, as you have waited—where would we be now? Dear Leslie, do you think marriage is a thing that should come after one has made one's way in the world? Philip says that it is part of life, not the reward of life."

Leslie hardly slept that night. And on the next day, after Eunice had gone, she was too ill to go to school.

She knew now that it was not likely that George and she would ever marry.

A ring at the bell—George's ring! He never called at four in the afternoon.

George followed her into the parlor and sat down heavily. His face was unshaven, his tie sagged from his collar; he looked thoroughly dejected.

"Leslie," he said, "I have come to offer you your freedom. I can never marry you."

"The bank has failed," he continued, in a monotonous voice. "Every penny is gone. I am at the bottom of the ladder again. It will mean three years longer. Leslie, I can't hold you. Leslie! Why, what are you laughing about?"

She laughed, and the tears in her eyes were those of happiness.

"My dear," she said, "how would you like to marry me without the house and the furniture and the new trunks and the outfit and the trousseau? Do you want me, dear, or do you want these?"

He leaped up and caught her hands incredulously.

"Do you mean that, Leslie?" he cried. "Why, I have never dared to make that suggestion. Do you—Will you? Today?"

"Tomorrow," answered Leslie, smiling, and then a flood of happy tears blinded her eyes.

Helpful Oklahoma's Frogs.

Frogs assisted federal and county officers to locate a moonshine still on Bushy mountain, near here. The officers were hunting a little lake, beside which the still was said to be operating. They had searched for some time when they heard the croaking of frogs. "Follow the sound and we'll find the lake," one of the officers said. Finding a sixty-gallon capacity still and a quantity of corn mash on the banks of the lake was the result. Muskogee Correspondence the Oklahoman.

subject to prosecution; liable from 18 to 55 years.
 Residents of incorporated towns not liable for Parish Road Tax.
 WALTER GALATAS, 08-431 Sheriff and Tax Collector.

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